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Archaeometric Study of Roman Tesserae from Salamanca (Spain). Archaeology and Geochemical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

In this study an analysis was made of 37 samples of tesserae of different shades and colours from Roman archaeological sites in the province of Salamanca (Spain), where pavements of *opus tessellatum* have been located. The tesserae were characterized by Mass Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP-MS), X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) and Spectrometry, in order to determine their origin, composition and technique of manufacture. Results could reveal to us the local production of certain tesserae and the existence of a commercial network through the *Via de la Plata* and its main roads in the Iberian Peninsula.

1. Introduction

The taste for decorative flooring is not a particular tradition of the Roman Empire: in fact we need to go back in time until Uruk's period, at the Mesopotamian culture. The people of Uruk were the first culture to beautify walls and columns with geometric mosaic-based terracotta cones of different shades, whose decorative function evinced the extravagance of the place and its owner (Rossi 1971, pp. 6–34; Bertelli 1988, pp. 9–44; Fiorentini 2001, pp. 17–39; Palomar 2011, p. 54). The *musivaria* technique has not only become clear in the archaeological remains but also in classical written sources – Vitruvius and Pliny and the Edict of Diocletian itself. Therefore, mosaics are one of the decorative elements used by the Romans to decorate their buildings. It consists of small pieces, called tesserae, whose combination following a model or set pattern were used to decorate pavement. The tesserae are usually cubic in shape and made of different

materials such as marble, ceramic, stone or glass. The different types of colours and sizes allow them to create patterns – from the most simple to more elaborate – all of it can be observed for example in the large villas of the Roman Empire, such as the Roman villa of Casale in Sicily (Italy) or the Roman villa of Noheda in Cuenca (Spain).

Traditionally in Spain, mosaic pavements have been studied from an iconographic point of view. However, there are only a few examples of studies of the characterization of tesserae mosaics (Palomar 2011; Flores *et al.* 2011; de Soto *et al.* 2014). The last few years, the rise of multidisciplinary analysis has greatly increased interest in the realization of archaeometric studies, although these types of analysis were not very abundant in Spanish science and not implemented widely until the 1980s (García, Olaetxea 1992, p. 266). These studies, apart from their purely descriptive interest, were intended to identify the petrography, disclose manufacturing techniques of the tesserae, analyse the sources of supply of materials to thus make inferences about trade relations, and alleviate the problems of conservation of pavements

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(Butzer 1989, p. 153; James 2006). In this sense, the main objective of our work is to analyse the petrographic origin of the tesserae from the different mosaics known so far in the province of Salamanca, to infer some historical conclusions, and corroborate the existence of certain trade routes linked to mosaic workshops.

In this article we will study 37 tesserae samples of different colours from seven Roman sites in Salamanca (Spain): Los Villares -LV- (Fresno Alhándiga); Alquería de Azán -AZ- and Aldearrica -AL- (Miranda de Azán); San Julián de la Valmuza -SJ- (San Julián de la Valmuza); San Morales -SM- (Aceña de la Fuente); La Vega -LVE- (Villoruella); and Saelices -SA- (Saelices el Chico).

The aim of this work is to study the origin, composition and the technique of manufacture of the tesserae in order to determine local production or the existence of a commercial route connecting mosaic workshops. The samples were analyzed using geochemical techniques such as Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICP- MS) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD). Finally, the results were studied using statistical techniques.

2. Geographic context

The Salamanca region is situated in central-western Spain. It is bordered to the north by Zamora and Valladolid, to the east by Ávila, to the south by Cáceres and to the west by Portugal (Figure 1). The studied area is geologically situated within the Central Iberian Zone. It has an average altitude around 800 m but there are large variations throughout the province, upward to 2,428 m in the Sierra de Béjar and down to 116 m in the valley of the Salto de Saucelle. From a geographical point of view, the province of Salamanca is divided into three different areas (Lucena-Conde, García 1976):

The mountains: located in the south of the region. The altitude ranges between 1,000–2,500 m. Granites, quartzites and slates are present in this area. The soils are acid and siliceous-humid soils are abundant in the mountain areas.

The high plateau: located in the centre of the region and in the W and NW. Slates and granites are abundant in this area and thus soils are siliceous.

The Duero Basin: materials are sedimentary rocks such as conglomerates, sands, clays and limestone from the Tertiary era. The most productive soils of the Salamanca region are located in this area.

Alongside these geographical features, the abundance of waterways and the likely environmental conditions became the central plateau in a favourable area for the proliferation of new settlements in Roman times.

3. Antecedents: Roman villae with mosaic pavements of the province of Salamanca (Spain)

Although the urban development of the modern city of Salamanca began in the second half of the first century AD,

the evolution of the Roman rural settlement is unknown. However, we have one important archaeological fact, the creation of the Silver Way, a reference point next to the famous *mansios* and other rural settlements of various types with productive and residential functions (Roldán 1971; Martín, Benet, Macarro 1991; Salinas 1998; Ariño, Díaz 1999, pp. 153–192; Menéndez 2000–2001; Chavarría 2006, pp. 18–25). A recent archaeological survey carried out in the province has corroborated the existence of numerous agricultural and livestock establishments of the second order, and obviously larger settlements that may be classified as *villae*, thanks to the ostentatious archaeological material recovered (Pérez 2014; de Soto 2015). Although in the Provincial Archaeological Inventory, most deposits of Roman chronology are identified as *villae*, it is necessary to compare information based on ancient archaeological surveys. In order to determine which settlements could safely be ascribed to this category, we have analysed the databases in which it is recorded all the archaeological material from the Roman sites of Salamanca province. The aim was to locate certain ostentatious materials, such as mosaic pavements, in order to corroborate the existence of *villae*. The search results allowed us to catalogue seven sites with mosaics floors, six of them located in the valley of the Tormes River, and the last one placed on the riverside of the Agueda.

3.1 Mosaic pavements in the West: the village of Saelices

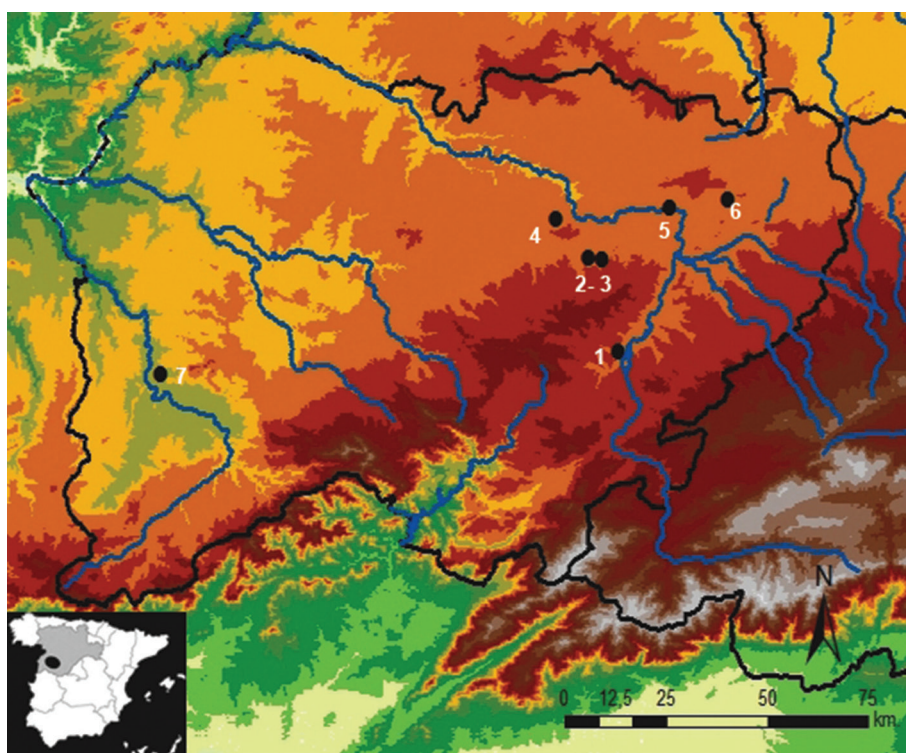
Located in the municipality of Saelices el Chico and invading most of the current town, crops and column bases of Roman chronology were discovered when the foundation of a house was made in the 1980s. Subsequent archaeological excavation of the site brought to light several housing structures in which appeared a mosaic of about 13 m² with a geometric decoration that highlights Solomon's knots that form three rows of square lattices of 48.5×48.5 cm in which various geometric motives, vegetable and chequered patterns are inserted. The pavement, very similar to the north gallery of the peristyle of the Roman villa of La Olmeda, used to be part of a corridor of the urban part of the villa (Chamoso, Hernández 1997; Chamoso 2007).

3.2 Roman villas with mosaic pavements in the valley of the Tormes River

In the municipality of Miranda de Azán, two settlements have been located with mosaic pavements: Alquería de Azán, the most relevant of these, and Aldearrica. The site of Alquería de Azán was first recorded by Father César Morán, who documented slate graves and archaeological remains attributable to Roman times (Morán 2000, p. 58). Later, in the 1980s, Benet and Santonja documented white, black and red tiles of a small size that corroborated the existence of at least one mosaic floor (Benet, Santonja 1990, p. 286). Meanwhile, at the site of Aldearrica, cited by Morán and Maluquer, a scattering of Roman materials, including various tesserae, were found (Morán 2000; Maluquer 1956).

North of Miranda de Azán, in the municipality of Doñinos, the first figurative mosaic of the province of Salamanca was

Figure 1. Map with a geographical position of the analysed sites 1 – Los Villares (Fresno Alhándiga); 2, 3 – Alquería de Azán and Aldearrica (Miranda de Azán); 4 – San Julián de la Valmuza (San Julián de la Valmuza); 5 – San Morales (Aceña de la Fuente); 6 – La Vega (Villoruela) and 7 – Saelices (Saelices el Chico).



discovered in 1801 at San Julián de la Valmuza Roman's villa. The mosaic floor was published in 1832 by Cean Bermudez in "Summary of Roman Antiquities of Spain" (Cean Bermudez 1832). In 1984–1985, the villa was partially excavated and a new pavement of *opus signinum* and *opus tessellatum* was found (García, Serrano 1996, pp. 35–38; Regueras, Pérez 1997, pp. 17–19).

On the other bank of the River Tormes, east of the city of Salamanca, remains of mosaic pavement were found at La Aceña de la Fuente, El Cenizal (San Morales) and La Vega (Villoria and Villoruela). The first settlement has two distinct parts: a residential sector (La Aceña de la Fuente) and a necropolis in the sector where ashen spots are visible (El Cenizal) (Excar 1991–1992). In the first of these, Luis Angoso located numerous fragments of Roman pottery, metal elements, mosaic tiles and 16 fragments of slates with textual inscriptions and numerals. In 1985, a few kilometres from this site, between the municipalities of Villoria and Villoruela, a Roman villa called La Vega was discovered. In that year, García Figerola and Angoso conducted an archaeological excavation of 12×12 m in which were discovered three floors of *opus tessellatum* with a geometric decoration made up of small tesserae of different colours (white, black, red and yellow) and an important piece of a mural painting (García Figuerola, Angoso 1986; Regeras, Pérez 1997, pp. 51–60).

In 2015, the archaeological survey undertaken in the south of the province by Pérez de Dios led to the discovery of a new Roman settlement with a mosaic floor, located in the present municipality of Fresno Alhándiga. The subsequent archaeological excavation revealed the existence of a large settlement next to the Silver Way, where was documented

part of a thermal resort with three different rooms. The first room contained a geometric mosaic floor with fish and dolphins, while the other two rooms of smaller size had *opus signinum* and one *hypocaustum* in perfect condition of preservation (Pérez, de Soto 2017).

4. Materials and methods

A selection of 37 tessellatum samples from seven archaeological excavations in Salamanca (Spain) (Figure 1) have been studied in order to diagnose their origin. Tesserae have been sampled from different parts of the mosaics with the purpose of creating a colour representative sample set. However, in order to minimize the impact and considering the archaeological importance of the find, sampling has been limited to this number of samples.

Mosaic tesserae are small parallelepipeds with an irregular structure that could be made of different kind of materials such as stone, marble, glass or pottery. Samples of red, green, white, cream and blue have been selected with a rectangular prism shape and average dimensions of 1.0×1.0×1.5 cm. In addition, blue and cream samples usually have conchoidal fractures. A summary description of each sample is included in Table 1. The colour of the samples was studied using the Munsell Soil Color Chart (Munsell 1975).

These samples were characterized according to their mineralogy and chemistry. In all cases, a minimal part of the sample was taken to minimize damage to archaeological objects. The samples were labelled "LV", "AZ", "SJ", "AL", "SM", "LVE" and "SA", to indicate the location of the archaeological site, followed by an identification number.

Table 1. Samples studied: physical characteristics.

Sample	Archaeological site	Munsell color	Description of the sample
LV2	Los Villares	Light grey (Gley 1 7/N)	Stone
LV3	Los Villares	Light grey (Gley 1 7/N)	Stone
LV4	Los Villares	White (2.5Y 8/1)	Stone
LV5	Los Villares	Light red (10 R 6/6)	Tegulae
LV6	Los Villares	Light red (2.5YR 6/4)	Stone
AZ1	Alquería de Azán	Light bluish grey (Gley 2 7/ 10B)	Stone
AZ2	Alquería de Azán	Very pale brown (10 YR 8/2)	Stone
AZ3	Alquería de Azán	White (7.5 YR 8/1)	Stone
AZ4	Alquería de Azán	Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6)	Tegulae
AZ5	Alquería de Azán	Pink (7.5 YR 7/3)	Stone
AZ6	Alquería de Azán	White (10YR 8/1)	Stone
SJ1	San Julián de la Valmuza	Light red (2.5YR 7/6)	Tegulae
SJ2	San Julián de la Valmuza	Very pale brown (10 YR 7/3)	Stone
SJ3	San Julián de la Valmuza	Light grey (5YR 7/1)	Stone
SJ4	San Julián de la Valmuza	Yellow (10 R 8/6)	Stone
AL1	Aldearrica	Greenish grey (Gley 2 6/10BG)	Stone
AL2	Aldearrica	White (10YR 8/1)	Stone
SM1	San Morales	White (2.5YR 8/1)	Stone
SM2	San Morales	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/6)	Stone
SM3	San Morales	Very pale brown (10 YR 8/2)	Stone
SM4	San Morales	White (2.5Y 8/1)	Stone
SM5	San Morales	White (2.5Y 8/1)	Stone
SM6	San Morales	White (Gley 1 8/1)	Glass
LVE1	La Vega	Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6)	Tegulae
LVE2	La Vega	Reddish yellow (5 YR 6/8)	Stone
LVE3	La Vega	Pink (5 YR 8/3)	Stone
LVE4	La Vega	Light bluish grey (Gley 2 7/ 10B)	Stone
LVE5	La Vega	Light greenish grey (Gley 8 10Y)	Stone
LVE6	La Vega	Very pale brown (10 YR 8/3)	Stone
LVE7	La Vega	White (2.5YR 8/1)	Stone
LVE8	La Vega	White (2.5Y 8/1)	Stone
LVE9	La Vega	Pink (7.5 YR 7/4)	Stone
SA1	Saelices	Light grey (5YR 8/1)	Stone
SA2	Saelices	Very pale brown (10 YR 8/2)	Stone
SA3	Saelices	White (2.5YR 8/1)	Stone
SA4	Saelices	White (2.5Y 8/1)	Stone
SA5	Saelices	Pink (7.5 YR 7/4)	Stone

4.1 Mineralogical Analysis

XRD is a powerful tool in characterizing archaeological materials (Eiland, Williams 2001). For this reason, the mineralogical compositions of the samples were determined by X-Ray diffraction (XDR) using a SIEMENS D-5000 with a Cu anode, operating at 30 mA and 40 kV, using divergence and reception slits of 2 mm and 0.6 mm, respectively. Peaks were identified following the criteria proposed by Schultz (1964) and Brindley and Brown (1984). The characterization of the bulk samples was

performed with the Rietveld method (Rietveld 1969; De Ruan and Ward 2002). This method allows us to quantify the mineralogical and amorphous phases of samples that cannot be analysed by other experimental techniques (Viani *et al.* 1999); for this reason, this method has been used in archaeology for the characterization of ceramics (Comodi *et al.* 2004; Compañía *et al.* 2010).

The minerals identified were phyllosilicates, quartz feldspar-K, plagioclase, calcite, pyroxene, dolomite and amorphous material.

4.2 Chemical analysis

Dissolution of the samples was performed as follows (García Giménez *et al.* 2005): a minimum amount of the sample was treated with hydrofluoric acid in an open vessel, and heated on a hot plate until dryness. This was followed by the addition of aqua regia, and heated again until dryness. The residue was dissolved with 1 ml of concentrated hydrochloric acid and diluted with water to the mark in the Teflon volumetric flasks. Care was taken to keep contamination to a minimum. Ultrapure water was used throughout and all reagents used were of analytical grade. Chemical analyses of both major and minor elements were performed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) in a SciexElan 6000 Perkin Elmer spectrometer equipped with an AS91 autosampler. Inductively-coupled plasma spectrometry is one of the most important chemical techniques for the characterization of solid materials in recent studies and is becoming more popular in archaeological studies, as it provides information on a huge number of elements (William 2005).

A total of 69 elements were determined: Al_2O_3 , CaO , K_2O , Fe_2O_3 , Na_2O , MgO , MnO_2 , and TiO_2 as major elements; Li, Be, B, P, Sc, Ti, V, Cr, Co, Ni, Cu, Zn, Ga, Ge, As, Se, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sn, Sb, Te, Cs, Ba, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu, Hf, Ta, W, Re, Os, Ir, Pt, Au, Hg, Tl, Pb, Bi, Th and U as minor and trace elements. Moreover, SiO_2 content was estimated. Blank samples, standard samples and duplicated samples were simultaneously performed as quality control.

4.3 Statistical Analysis

Several analyses were done using the following programs: SPSS 16 Programme and Origin 75E version. The first step was to study the major element concentrations of the samples using box and whisker graphics in order to interpret the distribution of data. Later, a linear discriminant analysis was used for hard classification purposes, trying to establish possible connections between groups of samples and variables. This procedure is useful for classifying the dataset into groups.

5. Results and discussion

Table 2 shows the mineralogical results from the samples obtained by XDR. It can be observed that there is a huge variation in the mineral composition of the samples, because the samples are from different archaeological sites from the province of Salamanca, and in this region it is possible to find sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic rocks (Lucena-Conde, García 1976). However, the majority of the samples are characterized by a high content of carbonates (calcite and dolomite) and the mean value of these minerals in the samples is 88%. This type of mineral can be found in the Duero Basin. As mentioned previously, this soil type can be found in the Salamanca region. Thus far, these samples must relate to a local production. In addition, traces of strontianite (SrCO_3) were detected in two samples (LV2 and LV3). Only eleven samples presented values of carbonate content below

Figure 2. Tessellatum samples. Views from binocular loupe at 32× magnification: A) SM6; B) SJ1; C) LVE4; D) SA1.

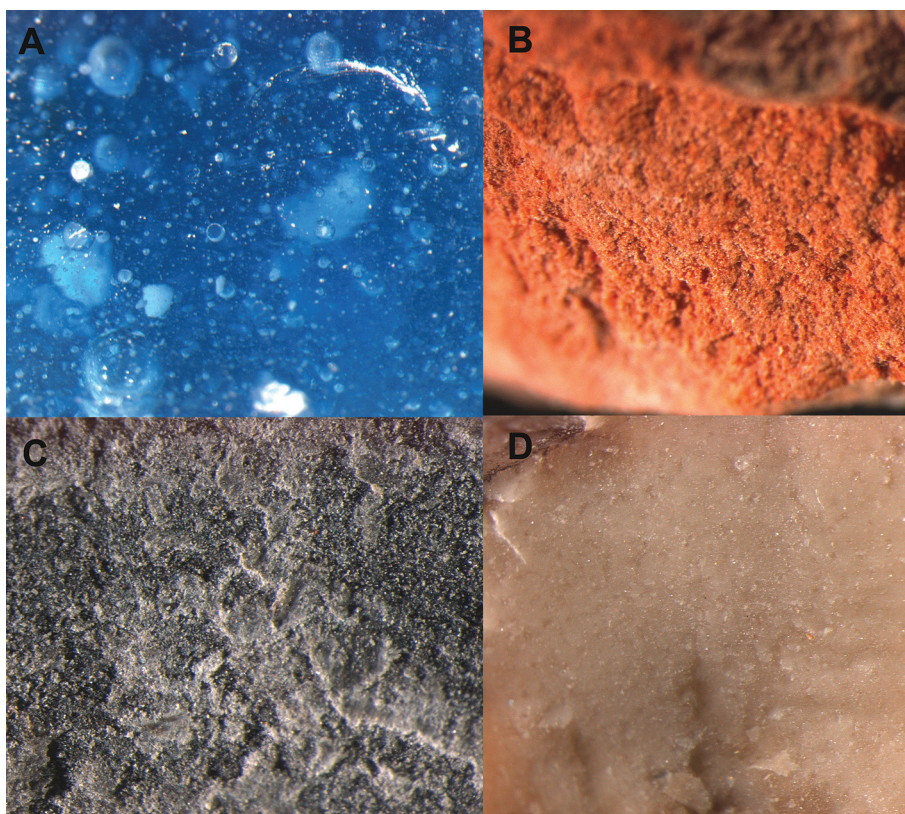


Table 2. Mineralogical composition of the samples. P – Phyllosilicate; Qtz – Quartz, FK – Potassium feldspar; FCNa – Sodium-calcium feldspar; Cal – calcite; Dol – Dolomite; Kaolinite; Opal; Stronzianite; Amorphous material; R, X².

Mineral (%)	P	Qtz	FK	FCNa	Cal	Dol	Kaolinite	Opal	Stronzianite	Amorphous material	R	χ ²
LV2	35	4	0	0	56	0	0	0	0.001	5	26.8	14.7
LV3	0.001	0.001	0	0	98	0	0	0	0.001	2	20.9	9.7
LV4	0.001	0	0	0	10	88	0	0	0	2	19.4	6.8
LV5	28	32	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	3	16.7	6.7
LV6	0	75	5	0	12	0	0	0	0	8	33.3	8.6
AZ1	15	6	0	2	6	69	0	0	0	2	20.9	9.7
AZ2	0	0	0	0	96	1	0	0	0	3	22.3	8.7
AZ3	0	0	0	0	94	1	0	0	0	5	17.3	7.0
AZ4	52	19	0.001	8	12	0	0	0	0	10	31.3	7.6
AZ5	10	10	0	5	5	66	0	0	0	4	26.0	4.5
AZ6	5	45	0.001	0.001	44	0.001	0	0	0	6	16.4	6.5
SJ1	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	3	21.1	5.4
SJ2	13	6	0	2	6	68	0	0	0	5	22.6	9.4
SJ3	0.001	8	3	0	79	0.001	0	0	0	10	18.9	6.9
SJ4	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	6	19.6	12.3
AL1	5	6	22	0	0.001	60	0	0	0	7	33.3	6.0
AL2	0.001	5	0	8	82	0.001	0	0	0	5	20.9	8.3
SM1	0	0.001	0	0	93	0.001	0	0	0	7	22.3	8.8
SM2	5	60	0	0	0	0	5	23	0	12	17.3	8.6
SM3	0	7	0	3	88	0.001	0	0	0	2	17.3	6.7
SM4	0	0	0	0	95	3	0	0	0	2	15.2	5.9
SM5	0	0	0	0	97	0.001	0	0	0	3	21.8	7.0
SM6	vidrio	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	23.2	10.2
LVE1	12	62	0.001	16	0.001	0	0	0	0	10	12.5	6.8
LVE2	10	39	24	5	10	0	0	0	0	12	17.2	5.4
LVE3	0	0	0	0	0.001	98	0	0	0	2	15.1	7.2
LVE4	0.001	4	0	0.001	82	10	0	0	0	4	12.6	4.3
LVE5	8	39	25	0.001	25	0	0	0	0	13	11.7	8.3
LVE6	8	50	0	0	7	0	0	19	0	16	17.6	6.4
LVE7	0	0	0	0	98	0.001	0	0	0	2	15.4	6.3
LVE8	0.001	0.001	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	3	16.3	6.9
LVE9	30	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	10	17.7	8.9
SA1	0.001	5	0	0	93	0.001	0	0	0	2	12.6	8.4
SA2	0.001	54	0	10	22	0	0	0	0	14	11.9	6.8
SA3	0	0	0	0	95	0.001	0	0	0	5	12.6	7.9
SA4	0	0	0	0	98	0.001	0	0	0	2	15.3	6.5
SA5	0.001	84	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	14.7	6.3

40% (LV5, LV6, AZ4, SM2, LVE1, LVE2, LVE5, LVE6, LVE9, SA2 and SA5) and carbonates were not detected in three of the samples (SM2, LVE1 and SA5) where the quartz content was over 70%. On the other hand, the majority of the samples showed low concentrations of phyllosilicates, quartz, plagioclase and K-feldspar.

In relation to the amorphous and glass fractions, the samples were fairly homogeneous (values between 2–16%, with a mean value of 5%), except for sample SM6 which was made of glass (95% of amorphous materials, see Table 2).

The samples were fairly homogeneous in view of the major element concentration, due to the fact that high

Figure 3. Box and whiskers plot of the major elements.

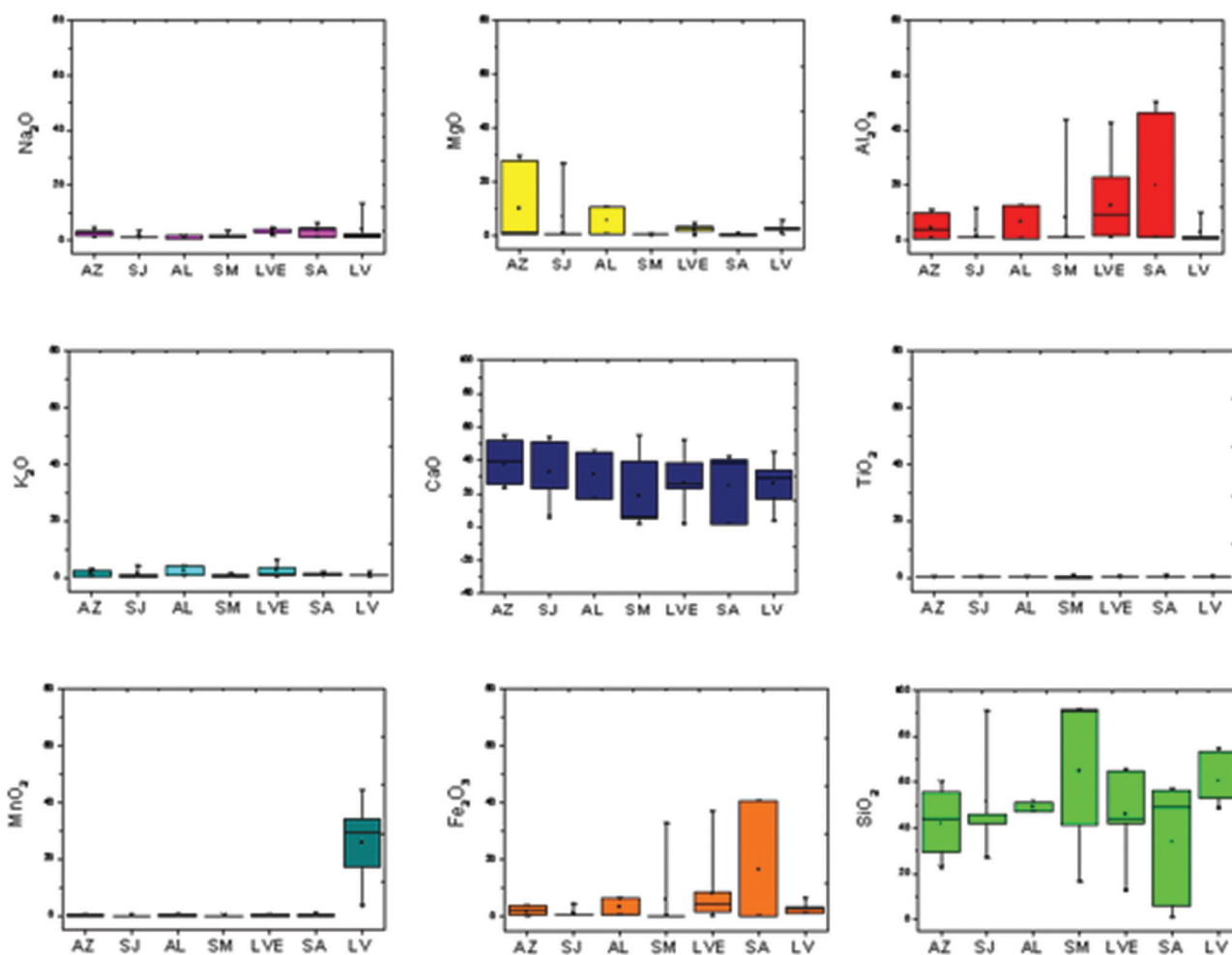
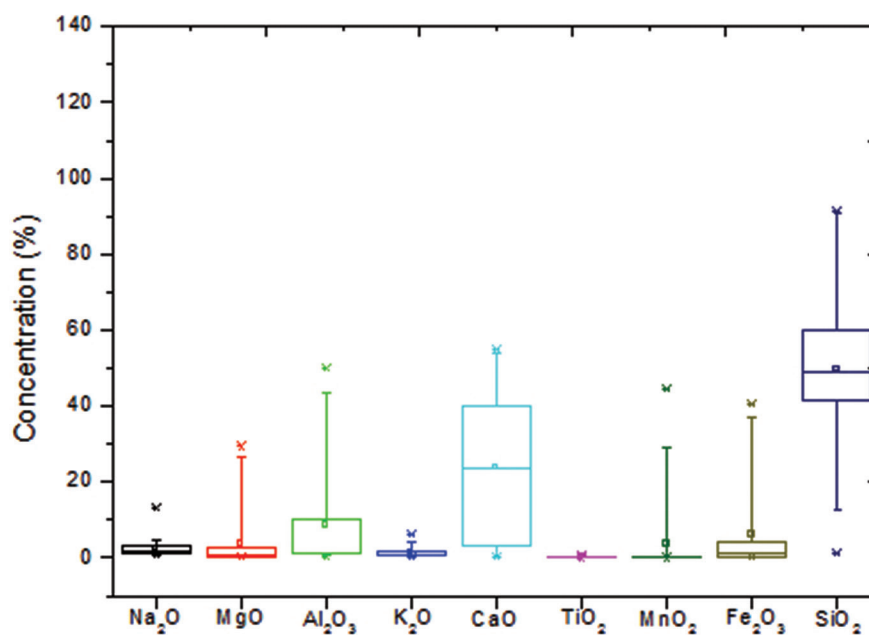


Figure 4. Box and whiskers plot of the major elements using a division according to the archaeological site.

Table 3. Minor and trace elements concentrations (expressed in ppm).

	Li	Be	B	P	Sc	V	Cr	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te
AZ1	0	1	0	459	4	10	0	2	8	36	20	9	2	4	0	37	236	14	42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ2	0	0	15	512	1	0	0	1	0	22	5	1	0	0	0	12	133	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
AZ3	0	0	21	413	0	0	0	2	0	27	4	1	0	0	0	21	121	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
AZ4	0	0	0	319	0	0	0	5	0	42	3	0	0	0	0	15	95	2	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ5	0	1	0	313	3	6	0	2	4	33	26	6	3	5	0	29	253	12	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AZ6	13	2	336	381	2	10	19	4	17	104	87	5	1	5	0	8	242	5	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SJ1	0	0	13	312	0	0	0	3	0	28	2	1	0	0	0	32	133	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJ2	0	0	0	336	4	5	0	2	2	28	32	5	2	3	0	33	237	22	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJ3	0	0	6	326	0	0	0	3	0	32	1	1	0	0	0	27	143	3	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SJ4	0	0	25	243	0	0	0	3	0	33	1	0	0	0	0	42	154	3	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AL1	12	2	0	1400	5	26	0	3	6	29	73	12	1	4	0	51	300	12	56	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AL2	0	0	13	362	0	0	0	2	0	47	2	1	0	0	0	49	130	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SM1	0	1	32	342	0	0	0	2	0	26	1	0	0	0	0	49	121	2	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SM2	3	5	142	777	15	161	142	14	41	74	57	30	1	129	0	10	90	7	134	13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
SM3	0	0	21	402	0	0	0	1	0	15	2	0	0	0	0	37	153	4	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SM4	0	0	15	367	0	0	0	2	0	32	4	0	0	0	0	42	138	5	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SM5	0	0	18	472	1	0	0	1	0	18	3	1	0	0	0	16	148	4	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
SM6	0	0	0	305	0	58	79	0	0	53	2	2	2	0	0	32	257	7	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LVE1	0	3	0	74	5	31	0	12	29	88	143	20	0	3	0	105	159	9	46	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LVE2	0	0	0	148	4	6	0	2	5	37	32	0	0	0	0	58	1347	6	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
LVE3	0	1	2	87	1	10	11	1	5	18	5	2	0	39	0	8	126	2	29	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
LVE4	0	0	0	186	7	17	0	2	10	49	19	8	0	1	0	44	1568	11	74	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LVE5	0	0	0	58	4	6	19	2	9	25	3	1	0	26	0	4	253	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
LVE6	3	6	133	645	23	178	134	9	53	88	43	27	2	136	0	15	107	8	122	18	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
LVE7	0	0	34	402	2	0	0	2	0	32	2	3	0	0	0	26	132	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
LVE8	18	0	996	183	1	11	3	1	2	13	0	1	0	4	0	4	156	1	13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0
LVE9	44	2	469	317	6	73	52	5	28	33	43	14	1	32	0	29	295	9	85	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
SA1	0	0	99	19175	0	0	0	7	24	89	272	0	0	0	0	6	361	3	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	52	0
SA2	5	3	127	537	35	248	149	3	37	80	32	15	1	168	0	6	68	4	154	32	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
SA3	0	0	27	19932	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	38	167	4	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
SA4	0	0	12	21	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	25	147	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
SA5	3	3	145	632	35	142	121	13	61	54	32	52	3	160	0	17	121	6	142	32	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
LV2	56	3	967	306	4	41	29	4	21	36	0	8	0	4	0	29	1008	15	43	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	3	0
LV3	22	1	1908	104	3	22	13	3	14	43	0	4	0	10	0	20	1705	6	31	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	0
LV4	56	0	1510	85	2	37	20	3	16	38	0	5	2	12	5	10	162	4	24	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	8	0
LV5	52	3	969	419	5	66	44	9	36	36	0	16	1	20	0	28	589	10	50	8	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	4	0
LV6	0	0	0	220	6	12	11	3	419	4191	282	2	0	187	0	2	24	3	3312	3	321	0	0	0	3	0	1	170	31	0

variability was only found for the concentrations of Ca and Si. These results can be observed with the box and whiskers graph of the major element concentrations using all the samples together (Figure 2). This representation helps interpret the distribution of data. In this plot, each box encloses the middle 50%, the median being represented as a horizontal line inside the box. Vertical lines extending from each end of the box (“whiskers”) enclose the data within 1.5 interquartile ranges. Values falling beyond the whiskers, but within three interquartile ranges, are plotted as individual points (suspect outliers). Further outside points (outliers) are distinguished.

A detailed study was made by representing the major element concentrations using a division according to the archaeological site (LV, AZ, SJ, AL, SM, LVE and SA) (Figure 4). It shows small variability between samples with regard to their content of Na, K, Ti and Mn (except for the content of Mn in samples from LV). By contrast, there was high variability in the contents of Si and Ca for all samples in all the archaeological sites as was demonstrated in the Figure 2. Concentration of Mg showed high variability in the samples from AZ and AL and small variability in the rest of the samples. In the case of Al, samples from AZ, AL, LVE and SA showed high Al content variability and small variability for samples from SJ, SM and LV. Finally,

Table 4. Minor and trace elements concentrations (expressed in ppm).

	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Th	U
AZ1	2	361	18	33	5	14	3	1	3	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	8	2
AZ2	1	202	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
AZ3	1	309	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
AZ4	3	257	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
AZ5	2	347	22	37	6	12	6	2	4	0	3	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	3	2
AZ6	0	317	6	11	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	44	1
SJ1	0	257	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
SJ2	6	298	36	42	3	17	4	1	7	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	2
SJ3	0	275	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
SJ4	0	257	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
AL1	2	258	16	30	4	14	3	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6	2
AL2	0	253	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
SM1	0	169	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
SM2	1	291	5	9	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	25	4
SM3	0	133	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0
SM4	0	237	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
SM5	1	133	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
SM6	8	216	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
LVE1	6	570	25	56	7	24	5	1	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	8	2
LVE2	0	257	7	37	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
LVE3	0	464	3	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	1	0
LVE4	2	224	16	31	12	2	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	5	1
LVE5	0	375	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
LVE6	5	199	4	12	2	3	2	0	2	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	3	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	13	5
LVE7	4	173	6	15	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
LVE8	0	72	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	1
LVE9	1	288	14	30	3	13	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	6	2
SA1	0	333	3	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	8
SA2	0	352	2	21	1	2	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	6
SA3	2	146	3	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	2	0
SA4	1	133	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0
SA5	3	225	5	17	4	2	6	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	1	0	3	1	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	20	2
LV2	1	156	13	26	3	10	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	2	4	1
LV3	1	93	6	12	1	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	278	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	1	2	1
LV4	0	84	5	10	1	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	890	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	1	2	1
LV5	1	603	16	32	4	15	3	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	6	2
LV6	0	124	3	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2667	0	2	2

high and medium variability in the content of Fe was obtained in the samples of SA, AZ, AL and LVE and small variability in the rest of the samples (Figure 4).

In the Tables 3 and 4 the values of the concentrations of the minor elements are represented. It is very significant that there are values > 1000 ppm of Sr in four of the samples (LV2, LV3, LVE4 and LVE2), this fact being related to the presence of stronizianite which was detected by the XRD in LV2 and LV3. Another important fact is that high values of W (> 100 ppm) were obtained in samples LV2, LV3, LV4, LV5, LVE8 and LVE9. This fact is related to a special geological feature of Salamanca Province, where there are some granitic rocks

containing mineralizations of high concentrations of W and this element was extracted from some mines in the region (Antona *et al.* 1990; Burkhardt *et al.* 1987; Pellitero *et al.* 1976; Llorens 2011). Therefore, these samples were clearly manufactured in the Salamanca region.

The supply of materials in the Duero basin contrasts with the samples analysed in the city of Ávila or the Roman village of La Olmeda (Palencia). In Ávila, red tesserae were found to have come from the Almaden area (Soto *et al.* 2014), and in the luxurious village of La Olmeda tesserae came from the Cantabrian mountains, localized between Alar del Rey and Aguilar de Campoo (Regueras 2013, p. 178).

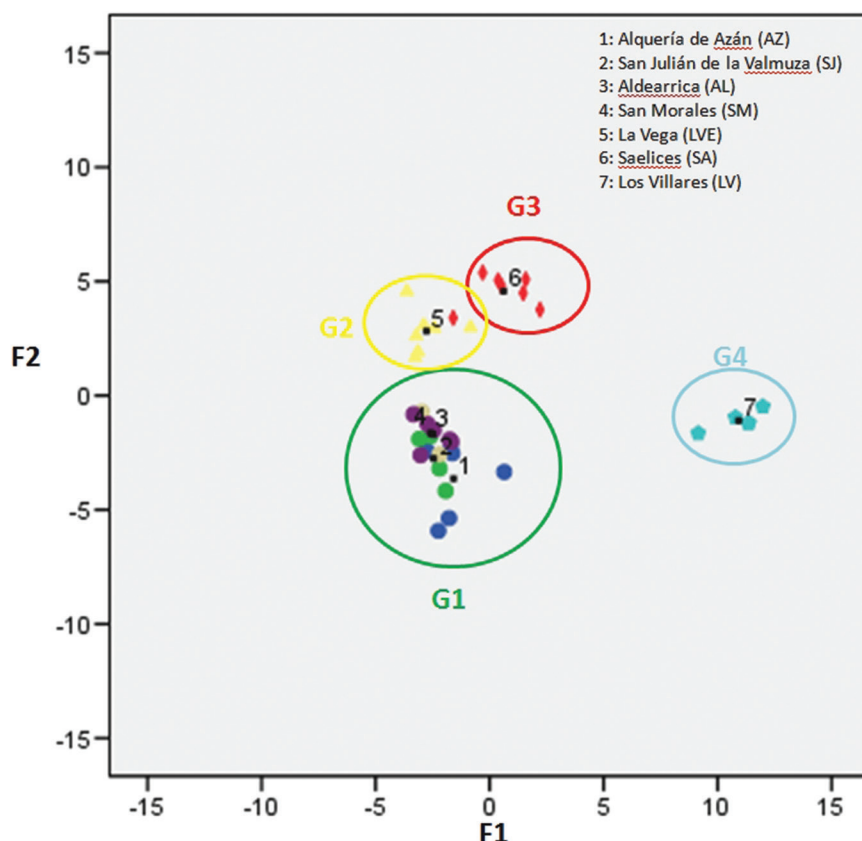


Figure 5. Graphical representation of the samples as a function of two canonical discriminant functions. 1 – Alquería de Azán (AZ); 2 – San Julián de la Valmuza (SJ); 3 – Aldearrica (AL); 4 – San Morales (SM); 5 – La Vega (LVE); 6 – Saelices (SA) and 7 – Los Villares (LV).

To study the minor concentration of the samples in detail, a linear discriminant analysis using SPSS was used for trying to establish possible connections between groups of samples and variables. The samples were divided into seven groups depending on their archaeological site: LV, AZ, SJ, AL, SM, LVE and SA. This analysis was used for the difficulty of classification in trying to establish possible connections between groups of samples and variables and possible connections among the ceramic samples. This procedure is useful for classifying the dataset into groups. It generates a small number of functions of quantitative measurements, which are linear combinations of the standardized pattern variables with weight coefficients. The procedure assumes that the variables are drawn from a population with multivariate normal distributions and that variables have equal variances. Figure 5 shows that there are four groups. The first, G1, included all the samples from AZ, SJ, AL and SM archaeological sites that are characterized by their content of As, Zn, Sc, V, Ni and Co. G2 is represented by the samples from LVE and one sample from SA, characterized by their content of As, Zn, Sc, Cr and U. G3 contained only the samples of the SA archaeological site (concentrations of Ni, Nb, Ce, Cr, As and U). Finally, G4 is the group of samples from LV by their concentration of As, Zn, Sc, V, Ni and Co.

This means that even though there were seven archaeological sites with mosaics in Salamanca, there were only four areas of production of these materials. In addition, these results show that in the archaeological sites closest

to the city of Salamanca, i.e. AZ, SJ, AL and SM, the same material was used for the production of the mosaics and samples could be shared between these archaeological sites.

6. Conclusions

Archaeometric techniques allow the characterization of the materials used in the manufacture of mosaics. The results of this type of analysis let the commercial relations between quarries to be established, it being possible to observe great movements of materials that were coming from remote areas (Álvarez *et al.* 1985; Arana, Ramallo 1986).

In our analysis we have been able to detect great variation in the materials used for the production of the locally found tesserae (stones, ceramics or glass). These very different materials must respond mainly to two demands: the colour requirement and the availability of raw materials. However, 88% of the samples come from the Duero basin, so the use of easily available materials is evident. The vast majority of the stone samples are limestone, something that could be linked to the ease of carving in lieu of the other stones of the area that were more difficult to work with. In addition, another advantage of the limestone is its wide chromatic variety. Only one of the samples was of dark blue-black glass (SM6). This sample presents a composition of calcium silicate, a typical composition found in Roman glass (Palomar 2011, p. 59). However, the comparison of our results with other studies on glass tiles shows that there is not a great divergence in their

production, but rather a standardization, as it corresponds to the vitreous production in the Roman age (Ricciardi *et al.* 2009, p. 2558).

Through this study we have been able to determine that the majority of the samples analysed come from the province of Salamanca. Based on the results obtained we have documented four different groups. Group 1, to which belong the two archaeological sites of Miranda de Azán (AZ and AL), San Julián de la Valmuza (SJ) and Aceña de la Fuente (part of SM) can most likely be explained by their geographical proximity. The very same mosaic workshop would work for these four archaeological sites, or at least the workshop would get its raw materials from the same place. Group 2 is more complicated to analyse since it has a similar sample to those documented in Group 3, i.e. the group furthest away from all the others. However, we are talking about the same geographic context articulated by the Silver Way, so it would not be so complicated for them to be an exchange of building materials within sites in Group 2. The remaining two groups (groups 3 and 4), despite being located in areas that are relatively geographically close, have used different materials. The existence of these well-differentiated groups has led us to conclude the existence of at least four workshops in the province of Salamanca, since in the case of tesserae tiles of the same colours, not all of them relate to the same areas of provenance.

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